Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 62**

Extract of G. O. R. O C. No. 680/35-1/Gl. dated 16th April 1937.

Para 10. The ministerial posts have been divided into six grades. The lowest grade is in the scale of Rs. 20-1/2-25 and the next grade is Rs. 25-3/2-40. Graduates wishing to enter the clerical service will, as far as possible, be recruited to the latter grade. Non-graduates in the lower grade may, however, be promoted to the Rs. 25-40 grade in the order of seniority and in the proportion of one to every three graduates recruited. Promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 40-7 0 shall be given only to those who have passed the Account Test, the proportion between graduates and non-graduates being maintained as before. Promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 75-100 shall ordinarily be made in the order of seniority the proportion of 1:3 between non-graduates and graduates being maintained in the total strength of the staff in that grade The recruitment and promotion to the next higher grade, Rs. 100-125, shall be confined exclusively to graduates.

Heads of Departments may with the sanction of Government recruit directly any candidate with special academic distinction to any of the scales mentioned above provided the proportion of such recruitments does not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of vacancies in that scale in any year.

Voting on Demands for Grants. (*Continued.*)

Demand XIII—General Administration. (*Continued.*)

President: The House will now resume discussion on Demand XIII.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I oppose the motion in order to discuss the question of recruitment to the Secretariat. In discussing this question I want to assure the House that we on this side of the House are anxious as any one else that the standard of recruitment should be as high as possible, and that we do not want to sacrifice efficiency for anything else. We also want to assure the House that we are not anxious to oust anyone from his office in order that we may comfortably step into his place. Conscience is rather a troublesome companion to make us comfortable if we do so. What we plead

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

for is that there should be individual and communal justice. If there are individual wrongs and communal wrongs, they must be set right. I hope that this ideal which we are keeping before us will have the sympathy of the whole House. If there is any difference, I suppose it will be on the practical working out of the problem of justice. If there are differences there are two ways in which we may set them right. If the differences are irreconcilable, probably we may accept the philosophy of Karl Marx and begin a class war till the proletariat wins. On the other hand if we agree on the general principles, the differences can be settled through negotiation, a method which Lord Halifax had adopted when he had to deal with the Congress. As a teacher of many years experience, and as one who had been dealing with children, I am always interested in the latter method. I want therefore to approach this question of recruitment to the Secretariat and other departments along three lines. Firstly, the Government should consider whether the departments that are now excluded from the purview of the Commissioner cannot be brought within his control. If that can be managed, I suppose it will be a very great relief to many people in this House. Secondly, in the working of the scheme, if the Commissioner finds any difficulty to carry out his ideas, then the Government should not wait till the end of three years, but remedies should be found as things advance. And thirdly I heard Dr. Nokes in one of his statements say that he recommended 2,000 people for appointment. But he did not say how many out of these were actually appointed. I feel that if there is some system by which it will be possible for us to know how many out of these two thousand were really appointed, we can solve some of our difficulties. I therefore suggest for the consideration of the Government whether it should be possible to have some kind of Board which will have the authority to check the appointments that are made by certain departments on the recommendations of the Public Service Comissioner. These are the three suggestions that I have to make.

Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I may inform the member that what Dr. Nokes stated was that he advised the appointing authorities in the case of two thousand appointments and that in no case was his recommendation turned down.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila: If Dr. Nokes had told us how many of the persons he recommended were appointed, we would have been really satisfied. As a member of the Samyuktha party, I would like to place these three suggestions before Government and would like to know from the Chief Secretary how far he is prepared to accept them.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail (*Nominated*) : Sir I oppose the demand on the ground that a portion of the money which ought to go legitimately to the Muslims is being misappropriated by others.

Sir from the speeches delivered on the floor of this House, on every day and by almost every member, is made clear to our Government and to the world at large that there exists in the body politic of Travancore, a great disease call it communalism,nationalism or progressivism. The way in which this subject of communal representatin is dealt with by the honourable members, is not in any way conducive to the well-being of our country. One who has a little conscience, who has an atom of sincerity, ought to look at this problem dispassionately and must try to put an end to this cancer, which has entered into the vitals of our society. I cannot imagine for a moment how thick friends, life-long friends, wash their dirty linen inside this honourable House. I speek with the most sincere desire that there should be an end of it. I would not have touched this question at all to-day but for the fact that some members try to to make capital out of it whenever they get an opportunity.

Sir, of course there are two sides to this question as in every other question. A vast majority of the people, representing the unrepresented, put forth their plea, that equal justice must be done to all, that equal opportunities must be given to all, to serve their country. They say, that Public Service cannot be a monopoly. The important reason for this monopoly, termed as the historical reason, arises somewhat this way. Some communities cared to carry on their agricultural profession which in the past was very paying and lucrative and led a contented and peaceful life. Some others carried on their commercial business and brought wealth and prosperity to the country. Yet others, especially those near the capital, took to clerical work and occupied the Government services. As days passed by, things began to change. Struggle for existence played an important part. Mother earth cannot be generous at all times and agriculture proved unattractive, trade and commerce slowly passed into all hands. So the agricultural and the commercial community began to look round and found that the only paying business is public service with its fixed pay, added with illicit income not to speak of authority and prestige. But these honest people of the honest professions were not educated to qualify themselves for public service. So they took to education and succeeded as honest people always do. Now they began to ask for jobs. Naturally, the community which had the monopoly of public service, looked back and stoutly opposed any inroad on their preserved treasure, and are still opposing it publicly but feebly.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

This is only the flicker of the dying flame. Their plea is that, they, by tradition and inheritance have acquired character and efficiency to control the services and say that the newly educated people, till now following the most honest of honest professions, do not possess these stirling qualities. This hollow argument could not hold good and then came the G. O. that "other things being equal preference will be given to unrepresented communities". Unfortunately, the term 'other things', elastic as it is, is made the sharp weapon to shut out the unrepresented communities. 'Other things' became again the character and efficiency, nay more, it is so elastic that interested parties could utilise it in any way, even to twist the rules, passed by Government. I have quoted examples for this the other day, and I do not wish to go into details. Under the cloak of 'other things' otherwise character and efficiency, the Government want us to show character and efficiency before we are given an opportunity. This is putting the cart before the horse. I can only define it as, educational qualification with honesty and ability to work, as could be proved by the University credentials, or by certificates from people under whom the candidates had training. If this is not so, I earnestly request the Government to be pleased to define this term, 'other things', so that it could not be capable of any elastic interpretation in future.

Sir, Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi said, the other day, in reply to a question put by me, that his community acquired the quality of character and efficiency by tradition and inheritance.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Sherialla*) ; I never referred in that strain. I did not say of any community like that.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail. If he has not said about his community, he stated some community. I take it that he meant his community. I am sorry he cannot understand me.

He said this, I think, and as ably stated by Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai the other day, because there is something fundamentally wrong with Mr. Tampi's mental system.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I object to that sort of compliment from a *nominated* member.

President: After all, the exact description of one's mental capacity by another is a matter which this House cannot judge.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Whatever that be, that was the description given by my friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I think I am being misrepresented.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: No, Sir. May I proceed,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: If there is any misrepresentation the matter cannot stop there. He must make a personal explanation.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: My honourable friend Mr. Ismail says that I attributed mental deficiency to Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi. Sir, the member is absolutely and maliciously misrepresenting me.

President: Will the member please withdraw the word maliciously?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Yes, Sir, I withdraw.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: If I am misrepresenting, I am only sorry. If I remember correct, that was the statement made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. If on going through the proceedings of this Council I find I am wrong, I will certainly correct that impression.

President: The honourable member has only three minutes more to develop that theme.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, I ask him one question. May I hear from Mr. Tampi whether it was his ancestors, the Ettuveettil Pillamars, or my ancestors the Manakkat Muslims, who were more loyal and who were of better character in the real sense of term.

President: Does the honourable member think that the communal history of 400 years will elucidate discussion today?

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: That is only an illustration.

President: I do not mind it if the illustration is appropriate.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, at the approach of Mukilan and Tippu Sultan, my friend Mr. Tampi's efficient army turned back and took to their heels. But the Muslims boldly faced the enemy and made honourable peace and saved the country.

President: Honourable members should refrain from using historical illustrations which might provoke animosity. It is well to keep away from that, because, supposing some other person says that the Mahomedans took to their heels, when it will be offensive to the honourable member. All these things of history of 100 or 200 years ago about which even historians differ, need not be brought in.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Well, Sir, this is ancient history. But modern history would have been quite different—but for the efficiency, loyalty and character of the Muslims.

Now let us see how in modern times this traditionally acquired character and efficiency works in actual practice. May I ask Mr. Tampi:—

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Is the exhibition of corruption which is rampant in the State, the result of this character?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I point out that I will be satisfied if that manuscript speech is handed over to me?

President: That is not personal explanation.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: I will consider that. Secondly, is receiving bribes and consequent dismissal or compulsory retirement, the result of this quality? Thirdly, is wasting lakhs and lakhs of public money in the hills and dales of Travancore, the result of this traditionally acquired efficiency? Fourthly, is misappropriation of public money, the result of this inherited quality? Fifthly, giving jobs to one's own relatives over-looking the claims of really efficient people, is this, the result of this precious inheritance of quality. Sixthly, is drinking and leading a debaucherous life, the result of character and efficiency acquired by tradition and inheritance. If this is so, the only thing I can do is to pray "may the Almighty God save our country from these traditionally efficient people."

President: The honourable member will realise that it is not permissible to use a language which will stir up animosity between communities.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: I am really sorry, Sir, it is not my intention to do so. I never will do it.

President: The illustrations must be within limits.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: I have only one point more. Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai asked me why I fight shy of efficiency. Sir, am I fighting shy of efficiency when I question him with facts and figures, about the hollowness of his plea for the imaginary efficiency? On the contrary, is he not fighting shy of efficiency when he feverishly clutches to his community's supposed efficiency. Let the world judge it.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: A point of order. The member is actually reading out a manuscript speech. May I know whether that is allowed?

President: The honourable member can refresh his memory with copious notes and I believe that is what he is doing.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, speaking for the Muslims I shall be the last man to ask the Government for a post, for any one, simply because he happens to be a Muslim. I made this quite clear within the last few days. But I ask the Government not to shut out the claims of Muslims simply because they happen to be Muslims. Give the Muslim an opportunity and, as I said in my budget speech, if you find him inefficient, dismiss him; if he is dishonest, punish him; if he is corrupt, prosecute him and send him to gallows.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar (*Varur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, I oppose the Demand. As a sort of diversion from the bitter communal discussion that is now engaging the attention of this House, I would draw the attention of the Government to an important matter which also comes under the purview of this demand. I find certain officers appointed to very responsible posts in the Government service are also given additional allowance for undertaking other responsible supervision of work in other departments.

There is an officer in charge of the astrological and astronomical department who is supervising the preparation of Panchangom, tear off calendar, astrological and astronomical sheets of the Government Gazette. The Panchangom as well as the calendar gives details of dates of English and Malayalam months for celebrating festivals in temples and other auspicious muhoorthams. There are some glaring mistakes in the Panchangom and other publications referred to above and published by the Government. The mistakes are no doubt very serious and some apparant. I shall refer to one or two instances. There is no English month with 32 days. I know there are 32 days occasionally in a Malayalam month and not 32 days in the English month. In the Government publication issued under the authority of the above said department we see a date the 32nd October 1936. This cannot be a slip. I shall quote the English verse dealing with the number of days for each month.

> 30 days hath September
> April, June and November,
> February has 28 alone all the rest have 31
> And when leap year comes, once in four
> February hath one day more.

This is the accepted principle of English Calendar. Nobody can by any stretch of imagination think of 32 days in an English month. Here is a publication issued under the authority of the Government giving 32 days for an English month *i. e.*, October 1936. If Government reports give such information, it shows an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Longitude, of planets, it is well-known never exceeds 360 degrees in any case. From the astronomical sheet published in the Government Gazette dated 25-2-1112 it is seen that the longitudinal circuit of the moon was put down as 373·8. Eminent authorities on the subject have stated that it can never exceed 360 degrees. The error I have quoted above is regretable.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

In regard to Kumbhashtami festival at Vaikam for 1113, the Government tear off calendar says, that the 10th of Kumbhom is the Ashtami day. Other calendars, Yogashema Panchangam and Cochin publications, and almost all recognised panchangams say with one voice, that the 11th of Kumbhom is the Ashtami day. Ordinary men are not expected to go in for costly Government calendars, or Panchangam for ascertaining ceremonial occasions. People generally refer to the ordinary Panjagom, for their needs. It is authoritatively said by professional men that 11th of Kumbhom is the day for observing Kumbhashtami at Vaikam. When that is the case if the celebration takes place on the 10th as per Government Panchagam and if people from far off places go to the famous Vaikam temple on the 11th Kumbhom and find that the ceremony is over on the 10th, I cannot describe the disappointment that may be caused in the matter. I can understand a person going to the temple say on the 13th or any other day after that and remaining there for a day more. To go immediately on the day after the festival, the disappointment will be great. The determining factor for Ashtami if I am allowed to say, is said to be to fix the Ashtami on that day in which there is at midnight Ashtami. Calculations must vary in different places, but the circumstance that the ceremony should happen in that particular place should be taken into consideration in fixing Ashtami day for that place, and not according to the position of other places. Such mistakes ought to be remedied as early as possible. I shall refer to another error.

In regard to the fixing of Annaprasana Muhoortham, a mistake is said to have been committed in the Panjangom issued under the authority of Government. There are certain elements that ought to be excluded in fixing Annaprasana muhoorthams. That is the relevant passage which treats in a comprehensive manner that aspect. In Muhoortapadavi the following appears.

"ക്രൂരഷ്ടമാസ്യ ശതഃ ന സപ്തമേ ഇഹ ത്ര്യാജ്യോ
ഹരേഃ വാസരോ ജ്യേഷ്ഠാന്ത്യമകൃഞ്ഞികാ
രഥമഖാഃ പൂർവ്വാവിശാഖാ.....
..... മേഷമക്ഷേത്ര സഷാർക്ഷരാ
ത്രിഗരുളേക്കാന ജന്മാന്ധ ചഃ

Vishadrekanom has to be absolutely avoided for annaprasana Muhurtham. It is believed that if annaprasanam is connected in Vishadrekana time it is like giving poison to the child. The Government astrologer has ignored this rule in fixing the annaprasanam Muhoortham on the 10th Medom 1112. Vishdrekana samayam has

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

not been calculated in the above said muhoortham. The fixing of New Moon on 9-3-11 and Dakshinayana Punniakalam on 32-11-11 in the Government Panchangam was also objected to on previous occasions by experts in the line as well as in the press as in platform.

I submit that the Devaswom Department is also issuing calendars showing important festivals in Government temples. It is likely that the Devaswom authorities may pay due attention to local conditions and consult local temple authorities in fixing festival days. A difference may arise in the fixing the Kumbha Ashtami festival at Vycome. In case there is a clash between the publications on such matters, it will be a source of much trouble, discontent and waste. I submit that Government may take into consideration this important matter and rectify the mistakes if real. I would also suggest that the responsibility for the preparation and issue of panchangams and calendars may be transferred to and entrusted with the Devaswom department.

Coming to the Administration Report, I find that there are a certain set of officers who are semi-Government servants. The P. W. D. Maistries and the Revenue copyists come under this class. These officers may not exceed a thousand in all. They are all appointed by Government and paid by the Government. They have to pass certain prescribed examinations also. But they have no status as Government servants nor are they eligble for leave or pension as other subordinates of the Government. They have no legal status as other Government servants. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the deplorable state of the P. W. D. maistries. They are doing work for the Government, and they are supervising on behalf of Government the work done by the contractors. It is painful to find that these servants working under the Department are very often compelled by their superiors to take leave to give room for others. No principle is followed in that direction. I submit that it is high time that the Government take into consideration the lot of these poor subordinates and something done as early as possible and affiliate them into the category of Government servants with rights to pension, leave etc,

I wish to bring to the notice of the House another fact. There is admittedly great delay in civil courts in various matters. Much of that delay is due to the want of co-operation of other departments in attending to the requests of the civil courts in the execution of processes. If a process has to be served with the help of other

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

departments, it takes an inordinate delay. In this connection I submit that the Revenue Department and the Municipal Department are the worst sinners. When a notice or a process has to be served or an attachment to be effected through these departments, the civil court sends a requisition. They are very often not returned and left uncared for. Reminders after reminders have to be sent, and civil courts have to wait indefinitely. This state of affairs is deplorable. This is not the sort of co-operation which ought to exist between the civil courts and other Departments. Government should take urgent measures to see that any subordinate responsible for such delay is brought to task.

President : The honourable member has two minutes more.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : I thank the Government for restoring two of the holidays for the Judicial Department. But it has to be said that there are several other important holidays which still remain unrestored. There is the *Karkataka Sankranti*. I do not know why that day also should not be restored. Officers in the department are turning out substantially good work on holidays. Judges utilise those days for writing judgments in important cases. The Hindu holidays were abolished without ascertaining the sentiments of the Hindu community which holidays they were enjoying for the last 50 years and more. Protests from the judiciary and bar association were not heeded. I sincerely thank the Government for seeing the necessity for restoring at least two of the holidays. I hope the Government will see that other Hindu holidays are also restored without delay.

Mr. N. V. Chacko (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*) : There was a time when Travancore was known as the model State. We had a knack for starting good things early but proceeding with them only slowly. In this connection, I may refer to the noble proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja relating to Temple Entry, credit for which may be given partly to the Dewan also. That is only by way of digression. When we set good examples other countries take the model and follow it very rapidly. The result is that they not only come up to our level but even go ahead of us. Their more rapid progress makes them think we are going backwards. Those who march more quickly will feel that others marching slowly are going backwards. When these facts are represented to the Government it is said that in other countries things are much worse. Certainly we should never look to models which are worse than ours. We should turn to other countries which have better models. We should not be satisfied by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. V. Chacko.]

following even countries which can set an example to us. We should go ahead of them. Lord Halifax has said "Nothing is good enough if it can be made a little better". Certainly we are not perfect, and we are capable of making our administration better. I am very ambitious about Travancore, that we should set good examples in everything to the whole world and obtain the Co-operation of other countries to develop into a Travancore Empire. But everything is going on so slowly in Travancore. I am told that some of my College Professors have not received their pension yet. There are precedents of 11 or 12 similar cases having been decided already. It is very hard to allow questions of pension to pend for such a long period. We do not know when a man may die. One of the worst troubles in Travancore is slowness. I read in the Hindu of 4th March 1930 that Travancore moves very slowly except in the matter of our education policy. So I would place before the Government the fact that we are not in as good a condition as we can be, and we should never look to other countries for examples of worse conditions. We should go forward as quickly as we can, with the speed of electricity if possible.

I shall be failing in my duty to the Samyuktha party to which I belong if I take my seat without adding that effect should be given to the principle of communal representation as thoroughly and quickly as possible.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I oppose the demand. Before saying anything about the demand, I may be permitted to speak about the personal reference so kindly made by my honourable friend Mr. Ismail. Even in spite of the provocation that he has given me, I do not think worth while to answer those questions. That is a sort of violence, a sort of enthusiasm which would, at best, do harm to the official nerves and the lungs of the speaker and not to others. I am glad that he is not so slow as an Irishman in retorting. It took only three days for my friend to come out with a reply against some of the imaginary things that are alleged to have been spoken on the floor of this House. As a man, who has a sense of responsibility, who has come to this House not from the constituency of the Government but from a constituency consisting of all classes of people, I cannot reply in terms which are likely to create hatred between communities. Not only I, the members of my party, have been trying, as far as possible, not to speak in terms of community. They have been trying to create a better relationship between individuals. They have been trying to serve as a corrective to some of those gentlemen who have come to this House for the first time. I remember the old saying that when old wine is poured into new bottle, the fate of the bottle is not

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

enviable. Therefore I can understand my friend bursting occasionally a bit. The history of legislature in all countries has shown that when the new arrivals get used to it, good behaviour will be in evidence in a greater degree (*hear, hear*).

In speaking about this demand, I wish to bring to the attention of the Government the extreme necessity for taking the non-officials into co-operation. This bitterness occasionally shown on the floor of the House could be cured only by extending a greater degree of responsibility to us. Without any statutory change this could be effected. By taking 2 or 3 members as a Council of Ministers, I am sure many good things could be achieved. There would be a continuity of policy, and further than that, some of the communities or some of the people who in time and out of time complain that certain communities are not represented even their vanity could be flattered by inviting two or three of them to form an Executive Council. I, who belong to a community by accident, can say that I am not particular of the communities from which these members are taken into the council that may be formed. If the Government find that there are qualified people they may go in for people irrespective of the community to which they belong. If there are members from the Paraya or Vela community fit to be associated, by all means, take them. The best cure for irresponsibility is to give people certain responsibility. It is a very sorrowful thing to see that Travancore, which in its Census Report is claimed to be educationally very high does not have anything of the essentials of responsible Government. I see, Sir, that some of the public men are lost in communals squabbles and they do not realise the importance of responsible Government. As a matter of policy also it is better that responsible Government is extended at a time when people very keenly and mildly ask for it. There is the time-spirit. It is working. Before people cry violently, and before they demand and perhaps get it, it is better that the Government with good grace give a certain form of self-Government to the people.

Then the next point I wish to draw the attention of the House is this. Travancore should never lay down the policy that Travancore is for Travancoreans. When we come into the federal India it will really work hardship if we remain Little Travancoreans. Although I do not share with Mr. Chacko in any imperial ambition it is essential that Travancoreans should have opportunities throughout this land. But at the same time Travancore should not be made a convenient berth for certain types of people. It is true that we must try to get specialists from British India or any other Indian States. But to regularly bring down people from outside would work hardship, would not be an incentive to local officers to work. Therefore I request that Government be pleased to bring in men

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

from outside only when the Government see that there is imperative necessity for it. I am informed that new specialists are appointed recently. No mention was made of it on the floor of the Legislative chambers. That is an horticultural expert from Madras on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, the pay of Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Madras. I am further told that his horticultural training also is by no means academic. His only qualification is that he has seen a few gardens in Madras. As for that matter, the gardens in Trivandrum are by no means big. I do not understand the scope of his work. It is these small things that alienate public sympathy from Government.

Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib: By way of supplementing what has been said by Mr. Ismail let me also add a few words. I do not refer to the historical causes or the glory of Islam. I do not refer to the historical causes that brought about the present state of affairs in Travancore. But what I wish to emphasise is that in our cry for this communal representation and for adequate representation for backward communities, we never advocate that vested interests should be interfered with. We do not say that people in service should be disbanded. What we say is that in regard to communities who were backward in point of education and who have recently come up and clamour for appointments, a sympathetic consideration must be shown and their claims must be adequately recognised. What we cannot tolerate is that sort of indifferent or defiant attitude from members of well-represented communities when we clamour in this direction.

Speaking of the Huzur Office, out of 225 hands there are only 3 Muslim Graduates and there is not a single Muslim under-graduate. There were 3 under graduates. One of them became insane and two others died and during the last half a dozen years there has not been a single case of any Mahomedan either graduate or under-graduate, appointed in the Huzur Office. I submit that from this it is clear the great inequality that prevails in that office. My submission is that at least in future when vacancies are filled up, the claims of qualified Muslims must be considered.

In this connection I may say a word with regard to the standardisation. Elsewhere I pointed out two anomalous cases resulting from the standardisation scheme; one with regard to the Mahomedan Inspector. The Mahomedan Inspector gets only Rs. 40 while his subordinate gets a higher pay *viz.*, Rs. 45 or 50. That is a serious anomaly that must be removed as soon as possible. Another case is with regard to the Judicial Department. When a Munsiff gets Rs. 350 a Judge gets only Rs. 300. I hope Government would, ere long, remedy these anomalies.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I shall first dispose of the question of communal representation. I am glad I need not say much on this vexed question, because when the demand for Public Service Commissioner was under consideration, the Commissioner explained fully the present policy of Government. There are one or two points which were raised in the course of the discussion today which, I think, require a little elucidation. Mr. Mahomed Ismail said that the policy followed by Government was that "all things being equal, preference will be given to inadequately represented or unrepresented communities", and he wanted to know what those things were. The policy followed by Government till recently was that other things being equal preference would be given to inadequately represented or unrepresented communities. Sir, that was a policy laid down by Dewan Mr. Raghaviah some years ago, and it was being followed by Government till about a year ago. As I said elsewhere, as a result of that policy some departments which were closed to certain communities were thrown open to them and a number of appointments in those departments were given to them in preference to others who belonged to over-represented communities.

Now, Sir, that policy has undergone a change, a change for the better as far as the backward communities were concerned. In spite of the concessions already granted agitation for more communal representation was being crried on. Government therefore appointed a committee to enquire into the matter. The report of that committee was carefully considered by an impartial officer and the Government passed orders on his recommendations. The present policy was laid down in that G. O. and the rules framed thereunder on recruitment to public service. It will be seen that the change that has been made in the policy of the Government is favourable to the backward communities. They have been granted special concessions under these rules. Dr. Nokes pointed out the other day that in the Lower Division of the public service a rotation has been fixed and in that rotation the communities over represented in that branch of service are not given the share which they ought to get on the basis of population. It has been pointed out here as also elsewhere that out of nearly 25,000 appointments in Government service nearly 50 per cent. are held by a particular community. A very large proportion of these appointments is in the Lower Division of the service and it is in this division that special concessions have been granted to the backward communities. Take two instances. The population of the Nair and the Ezhava communities is more or less the same. But out of 55 appointments in the Lower Division the Nairs will get, according to the present rules, only 5 appointments while the Ezhavas will get 9. Same is the case with other

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

backward communities also. From these facts it can be clearly seen that the Government have not receded from the policy laid down by Mr. Raghaviah, but on the other hand, they have gone beyond it. Other concessions such as the age of entry into service, are also shown to the members of the backward communities. A candidate who belongs to a backward community is allowed to enter service up to the age of 28 while in the case of other communities 25 has been fixed as the age limit.

Coming to the Intermediate Division, the honourable members know that 40 per cent. of the total vacancies are reserved for the backward and other poorly represented communities. The remaining 60 per cent are open to all communities alike, including the backward communities, on the basis of a selective test. In the selective test all communities can compete, but special marks are awarded to the members of the backward communities for backwardness. Marks are awarded not merely for educational qualifications and acting service but for the backwardness of a community as well. As far as the Intermediate Division of the service is concerned backward communities are doubly benefited. 40 per cent of the appointments are reserved for them and they can compete for the remaining 60 percent with the special advantage of obtaining marks for backwardness for the purpose of selective test.

In regard to the Higher Division of the public service rules have not yet been finally passed. The matter is under the consideration of Government and I may say that suitable provision will be made for the backward communities in this division also. So much about the question raised by Mr. Ismail regarding the policy adumbrated by Mr. Raghaviah. I may repeat that that policy has been changed and the change is calculated to level up the existing inequalities in course of time.

Mr. Kuruvilla made three suggestions to solve this problem of communal representation in the service. In the course of his speech he said that certain departments which are excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commissioner should be brought within the scope of his activities. As far as I remember only two or three departments, *viz.*, the Palace establishment, the Army and the Devaswom Department are now excluded. Till recently the Maramat Department was also outside the purview of the Commissioner. But now it has ceased to be so because that department has been amalgamated with the P. W. D. I can't say anything about the Palace establishment.

President: The honourable member is not entitled to say.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No, Sir, I am not saying anything. The recruitment of the clerical staff in the Army uesd to be made by the Commandant. But now the Government have ordered that this recruitment should be made by the Public Service Commissioner. As far as the recruitment to the Army is concerned, I am afraid it cannot be done satisfactorily by the Public Service Commissioner, and it must continue to be in the hands of the Commandant. As regards the Devaswom Department, which is not open to all classes of people it is not possible to bring that department within the purview of the Public Service Commissioner. But I may assure the House that due regard will be given to the claims of all the communities who are eligible for appointments in that department.

Dr. Nokes already informed the House that whenever he had found any difficulty in the practical working of the rules suitable amendments were recommended and sanctioned. These rules ought to be given a fair trial. Whenever minor alterations are found necessary they will be made.

With regard to the allegation made by some honourable members that many appointments advised by the Public Service Commissioner were turned down by Government the Commissioner himself explained that out of the 2,000 appointments advised by him not a single one was turned down by Government. I do not know why my honourable friend Mr. Kuruvilla still suspects that the appointments made by the Commissioner were interferred with by Government.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT AND ACCOUNT OFFICE.

Rao Bahadur A. Rengaswami Aiyar: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs 2,06,147 under demand XIV General administration Financial Secretariat and Account Office.

Mr. M. S. Anirudhan: I take this opportunity to offer a few remarks on the policy of administration of the Secretariat including the Financial Secretariat and Account Office.

President: The honourable member can only offer observations on the Financial Secretariat and Account Office. He cannot offer any remarks on other aspects of the General Administration which have already been voted upon.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly